

the œsophageal portion of the gut and the left one the intestinal portion, and that both open at first into the pharynx, although the intestine soon loses this connexion and acquires a new anal opening into the median atrium.

Baltimore,
April 25, 1893.

XXV.—*Descriptions of Three new Species of the Genus Iletica (Cantharidæ) in the Collection of the British Museum.* By Mrs. M. K. THOMAS.

[Plate VI. B. figs. 1-3.]

Iletica Waterhousei, sp. n. (Pl. VI. B. fig. 2.)

Head narrowed in front, deeply impressed in the centre; anteriorly black and more finely and thickly punctured than posteriorly, where it is red-brown, glabrous, and very shining; eyes brown; palpi and labrum reddish; antennæ black.

Prothorax red-brown, with black down its centre, broader than long, its outer sides slightly convergent posteriorly; a strongly defined posterior transverse impression; a deep median groove with two foveæ on either side, one large and deep, placed posteriorly, the other small and fainter, situated further forwards and outwards; slightly pubescent anteriorly, glabrous and very shining posteriorly.

Scutellum black, finely punctured and shining.

Elytra half as broad again as the prothorax, long, rather rugose, each elytron with four slightly raised lines, including the sutural ones; anterior halves of elytra deep yellow, with two bands of black, their posterior halves wholly black.

Underside and *legs* covered with short yellow pubescence, the former black with yellow patches on the metasternum, the latter black with red spots on the femora of the posterior pair; abdominal segments yellow and infuscated.

Length 32, breadth 10 millim.

Hab. Sierra Leone (*Coll. Foxcroft*).

Besides the type there are in the British Museum two other specimens which, although they vary somewhat as to coloration, are in all other points so similar to *I. Waterhousei*, that they should apparently be referred to the same species. One is of unknown locality, the other also comes from Sierra Leone.

I have named this and the following species after Messrs. Waterhouse and Gahan, in recognition of the kindness and help I have received from them while studying the collection under their charge.

Iletica Gahani, sp. n. (Pl. VI. B. fig. 1.)

Head slightly narrowed in front, entirely black, shining, very thickly and coarsely punctured, a remarkably deep fovea in the centre of the forehead; eyes black; palpi and labrum tinged with red; antennæ black.

Prothorax rather longer than broad, very shining, black, with a large brownish-red spot on each side; anterior and sides slightly pubescent, posterior finely and sparsely punctured and glabrous; a marked central longitudinal impression with two foveæ on either side, one towards the centre large and deep, the other more anterior, small, and somewhat faint.

Scutellum black, finely and thickly punctured, slightly pubescent.

Elytra half as broad again as prothorax, very rugose, shining, coarsely and thickly punctured, glabrous, each elytron with four well-defined raised lines strongly developed basally, but becoming fainter towards the apex; their basal third reddish yellow, infuscated towards suture and with a black humeral spot; remainder black, with a narrow transverse yellow band just past half the length of the elytron.

Underside and legs, including femora, tibiæ, and tarsi, entirely black, clothed with fine yellowish pubescence.

Length 28, breadth 10 millim.

Hab. Dar-es-Salaam, E. Africa.

Iletica castanea, sp. n. (Pl. VI. B. fig. 3.)

Head entirely red-brown, almost glabrous, and very shining, coarsely punctured; the vertex more finely and sparsely punctured; a very marked longitudinal groove down the centre, the groove as deeply impressed posteriorly as anteriorly.

Antennæ and palpi red-brown.

Prothorax red-brown, infuscated anteriorly, broader than long, the sides obliquely convergent in front and behind, the base sharply margined, the anterior half transversely depressed, pubescent, and more thickly punctured than on the posterior half, where it is almost glabrous and very shining; median channel not strongly developed, a fovea on either side.

Scutellum red-brown, thickly and finely punctured, pubescent.

Elytra entirely red-brown, immaculate, once and a third wider than prothorax, narrowing slightly towards apex, rugose, with the longitudinal raised lines on the disk well defined at the base, becoming fainter towards the apex; the apices rounded externally.

Underside and *legs*, including femora, tibiæ, and tarsi, entirely and densely clothed with fine, silky, bright golden pubescence; finely and thickly punctured, the tibiæ more coarsely so.

Length 39, breadth 11 millim.

Hab. Siam (*Coll. Mouhot*).

This beautiful species differs from *Iletica testacea*, its nearest ally, in the peculiar sculpture of the head, its entirely uniform chestnut colour, and the golden pubescence of its under surface.

XXVI.—*Contributions towards a General History of the Marine Polyzoa, 1880–91.—Appendix.* By the Rev. THOMAS HINCKS, B.A., F.R.S.

[Concluded from vol. xi. p. 182.]

‘Annals,’ May 1884 (p. 361) *.

Porella malleolus, sp. n.

Mr. Waters records this species as occurring in New South Wales (‘Annals’ for July 1889, p. 16). He regards it as a variety of *Smittia Landsborovii*, a view which I confess I am not prepared to accept.

Ibid. (p. 363).

“POLYZOA FROM VICTORIA AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.”

PEDICELLINOPSIS, gen. nov.

This genus was constituted for a ramified Pedicelline species remarkable for its distinctive habit, its specialized muscular

* The paging to the close of the “Appendix” is that of the ‘Annals,’ and not of the separate copies.